

Indian Boundary Park is a proper rectangle of a city park, yet within it is a meandering lagoon planted with native prairie and wetland vegetation. It was designed by Richard Gloede, a landscape architect based in Evanston. Children can take a break from playing at the castle-like wooden playground by coming to the lagoon to watch ducks and examine the unusual native wildflowers.

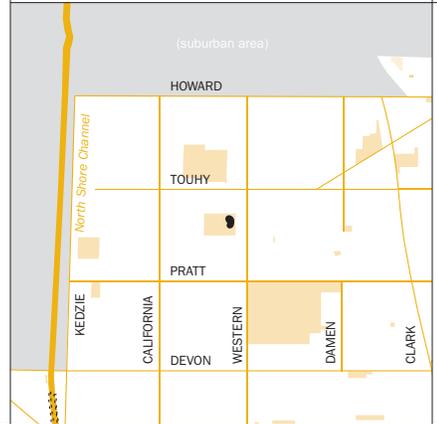
The prairie is at the same elevation as the rest of the parkland. But as the ground slopes down toward the water, the vegetation turns first to wetland plants and then to aquatics. The lagoon **1** and surrounding prairie **2** were restored in 2001, and bur oaks were planted on the island **3**.

A trail leads through the natural area restoration. On the west end of the park, there's another small prairie planting. Controlled burns are part of the management work conducted at the site.

The park gets its name from the territorial boundary established in 1816 between the U.S. government and the Potawatomi Indian tribe. The boundary ran through what is now the park. The treaty only lasted until 1833, when white settlers began moving in, and the Potawatomi were moved out.

INDIAN BOUNDARY
PARK LAGOON

Site No. 36



7000 NORTH / 2500 WEST



**Indian Boundary
Park Lagoon**

N: 36



ADDRESS 2500 W Lunt Ave
OWNER Chicago Park District
ACREAGE 1.04

HABITATS
1 Aquatic
2 3 Prairie / Grassland

DIRECTIONS Park can be entered from any bordering street; lagoon habitat is on east end.

Indian Boundary Park Lagoon

Chicago Habitat Directory 2005